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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

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The PRINTER *to his* CUSTOMERS.

THE exigencies of the times rendering a ſpeedy circulation of intelligence of the higheſt importance, and the printer being at all times anxious to ſerve the public, is determined to iſſue two papers weekly. He will acknowledge, with the utmoſt gratitude, every article of intelligence from any of his correſpondents; and thoſe gentlemen who lately promiſed him their favours, to whom he communicated his preſent plan, it is earneſtly hoped, will not forget him.——He once more earneſtly begs that all perſons indebted to him for the gazette, advertiſements, &c. will make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe it will be utterly out of his power much longer to carry on ſo extenſive a buſineſs.—He remains the public's moſt devoted, and obedient ſervant.

In a letter, from a gentleman of eminence in London, dated September 14, 1775, we are highly favoured with the following curious account of the

GRAND POLITICAL RACE.

THE eyes of all Europe (particularly thoſe of the kings of France and Spain, who are remarkably perſpicacious) are attentively fixed, and hopes and fears alternately preſide in the countenances of one half of the people of all degrees of this miſerable, convulſed, and debauched, kingdom. It is really attoniſhing, as well as pleaſing, to behold the ruſtic phyſiognomies of ſome of our merchants, manufacturers, and traders, who are deeply intereſted in the iſſue, and the ſupercilious leers and ſquints of the little petty courtiers, penſioners, and dependents, who expect to gain the utmoſt ſummit of their wiſhes; ſuch a contraſt cannot be exceeded in nature, not by all the faces and daughters of Adam. O for Churchill's ſatirical pen, and the grotteſque pencil of Hogarth, that I might be enabled to preſent you with the miniature, inſtead of the ſhadow!

Great bets, anxious expectations, diverſity of opinions, prayers, curſes, hellos, maledictions, good wiſhes, benedictions, imprecations, truth and lies, jumbled up, and promiſcuouſly mingled together, are the conſtant and only ſubject of converſation from the throne of the king to thoſe ancient and common receptacles, the barbers ſhops, from whence they have ſkipped, like fleas, with impetuoſity across the ſhopboards of the taylors, from thence have rapidly dived into the boſoms of the coblers, took a leap from thence, and are now imperceptibly crawling through the ſphere of the very loweſt claſs of mortals, who all ſeem equally apprehenſive of participating in the conſequences, whether good or evil; all this purely on account of the preſent *poſt boy race*, that is now running in America, between *Tyrant*, a ſtallion belonging to a club of jockeys in Parliament ſtreet, and *liberty*, a horſe belonging to America. The bets encreaſed every hour, and run exceeding high on both ſides, as nothing leſs than the fate of preſent kingdoms and empires, as well as of millions of ſouls, born and unborn, depend upon it, and which at this time (like the ſuſpended body of Mahomet) hang in equilibrium by the loadſtone of determination.

The judges of the race, on this ſide, are the lords Bute, Mansfield, North, &c. &c. &c. the greateſt jockeys in the kingdom, with ſome of the wrong irreverend biſhops, who, perhaps, as they have great reaſon to expect, they may be diſtanced in the ſpiritual race, have commenced temporal jockeys, to make unto themſelves friends of the Mammon of unrighteouſneſs, and ſeem as though they were running the race of the pope and the Devil headlong, having put their hands to the plough, cannot now look back, therefore have ventured deep their virtue, reputation, fortune, honour, tranquillity, religion; and their heads being all at ſtake, the iſſue muſt determine whether Tower Hill will not grace their graces better than their graces grace the church of England? Whether Temple Bar will not be better decorated with their irreverend heads than their irreverend heads are with their mitres? Whether they will be ſuffered to weigh truth in their own falſe balance of injuſtice, loyalty by the beam of jacobitiſm, religion by the ſcale of inquiry, proteſtaniſm by the weights of popery, and life by the ſtilyards of tyranny, or whether liberty and property by the ſtandard of right reaſon and political hydroſtatics, ſhall preponderate whether they ſhall continue a band of Neros, or the free born ſons of America be metamorphoſed into a herd of crouching *jack aſſes*; and, with a baſe timidity, and poltron-like puſillanimity, bow down to their omnipotent ſtars, garters, and mitres, and ſuffer them to fix the deſpicable double burden where, how, and in whatever manner, they pleaſe, upon their conſciences, as well as ſhoulders. But as they have formerly been detected of unfair practices, in ſeveral ſcrub and petty ſtamp races, they have been concerned in, it is thought no harm to double the watch, as they probably may attempt the like again. The judges of the race on the other ſide are (we hear) prime jockeys, *perfect* connoiſſeurs in horſe flesh, and, we are told, hath met for ſome time paſt in the city ſtable in Philadelphia; and as they are gentlemen of the utmoſt honour and probity, and having their all at ſtake, have entered into the following judicious reſolutions, *nemine contradicente*.

Reſolved, that the original conſtitutional rules, uſages, laws, and cuſtoms, of the turf, long practiſed and continued, from time immemorial, and as heretofore ſubmitted to, by all true American jockeys, ſhall ſtill continue, and be cloſely, religiouſly, and inviolably, adhered to, and none other.

Reſolved, that it be recommended to all committees of jockeys, grooms, ſtablers, waiters, rubbers down, ſweaters, and cleanſers of ſtables, in the different cities, counties, and townſhips, throughout the thirteen united colonies in America, and all other perſons concerned in this race, having the honour and glory of America at heart, that they pay no regard to any new fangled rules, uſages, laws, or cuſtoms, of any tory, or ſet of tory jockeys whatever, but that they refuſe, deſpiſe, and reprobate them, and all their abominable and diabolical machinations, together with the ſaid tory or tory jockeys, with the ſcorn and contempt they may juſtly deſerve, and that they be vigilant in ſeizing the aforeſaid culprits wherever found, in order that they may be ſecurely kept, and ſafely locked up in the ſtable.

Reſolved, that we will diſcountenance ſuch tory jockey, or jockeys, all low cunning, bribery, and unfair jockeyings.

Reſolved, that the rider who attempts it, of what degree or ſtation ſoever, or of what nation, country, or language, ſhall meet with the robbers, be declared diſtanced, be drove off the ſod, and rendered utterly incapable of ever running again on American turf.

Reſolved, that right ſhall take place.

Reſolved, that the beſt horſe ſhall win the ſaddle.

Signed by order of the judges of the race.

TIMOTHY FULLSPEED, chairman.
ANTHONY GALLOP, ſecretary.
JOHN TROTT, clerk.

TYRANT is a black, haughty, wanton, vicious, inflexible ſtallion, a contumacious quadruped, remarkable only for getting colts out of a good breeding German mare, at leaſt nineteen hands high, a little paſt the prime, carries his head ſo exceedingly lofty that he is very apt to blunder, hangs down his ears whenever ſpoken to, and for which he received an ugly kick, and a horrid grin, not long ſince, from BECKFORD, a mare of great ſpirit, belonging to the livery ſtable in London, and who was bred at Jamaica, and fed chiefly, while a colt, upon cayan pepper, and was the firſt mare that ever ſpoke ſince Balaam's aſs. TYRANT pays little regard to the reins, and is very apt to quit the old road; he was put while a colt into the Buteenian ſtable, and pampered like Pharoah's coach horſes, too luxuriantly, out of the manager of bad policy, by the hands of jacobite and tory oſtlers, with food of deceit, flattery, falſhood, ignorance, infatuation, bluſter, pride, and now and then a ſricaſee of BERNARD's abominable inſinuations, a meſs of HUTCHINSON's poiſonous ſoop, and large bitter draughts of doctor JOHNSON's ſcorbutic TAXATION NO TYRANNY, which cauſed a breaking out in his body of bad bloody humours, and at length contracted a diſorder, which terminated in his head, and is what the American jockeys diſtinguiſh by the appellation of *the obſtinates*, an unaccountable diſorder, ſeated in the cavity of the ſkull, where the brains ought to be, and for which no cure has yet been found out; even that valuable ſpecific, that royal compoſition of remonſtrances, reaſon, petitions, prayers, intreaties, requeſts, repreſentation, and ſupplication, ſo efficacious in curing all other diſorders, has been often adminiſtered to no purpoſe in this. He was alſo foundered at the time of the laſt ſtamp race, when he ran againſt LIBERTY, ſince which he ſtumbled over a ream of paper, cut his right foot with a glaſs bottle, pitched his head into a paint pot, and knocked out his right eye, and had he not providentially been favoured with an uncommon thick ſkull,

would, in all probability, have ſplit it; he has ſince become broken winded, got a ſurfeit, and almoſt choaked himſelf, by eating too freely and greedily of *tea leaves*, and got one of his legs broke by OLIVER, a New England horſe, in attempting, it is ſaid, to break into his ſtable and kick down the partitions: In ſhort, his conſtitution is very much impaired; ſome ignorant horſe doctors think, likewiſe, he has the ſtone in his bladder, but others, of greater ſkill, think it more probable he has a ſtone in his heart, which nothing leſs than three or four million of money, plentiful doſes of warm blood, and the ſyrup of gun flints, will eradicate. However, be that as it may, he certainly has a complication of diſorders, which, through the bad management of his keeper, the ignorance of his doctors, and his own vicious tricks, he looks now more like a JACK ASS than a horſe.

[*To be continued.*]

Extract of a letter from general Burgoyne *to a noble lord, dated* Boſton, June 25.

BOSTON is a peninſula, joined to the main land only by a narrow neck, which on the firſt troubles general Gage fortified. Arms of the ſea and the harbour ſurround the reſt on the other ſide; one of theſe arms to the north is Charleſtown, or rather was, for it is now rubbiſh, and over it a large hill, which is alſo (like Boſton) a peninſula. To the ſouth of the town is a ſtill larger ſcope of ground, containing three hills, joining alſo to the main by a tongue of land, and called Dorcheſter Neck; the heights, as above deſcribed, both north and ſouth (in the ſoldier's phraſe) command the town; that is, give an opportunity of erecting batteries above any that you can make againſt them, and conſequently are much more advantageous. It was abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould make ourſelves maſters of theſe heights, and we propoſed to begin with Dorcheſter, becauſe, from particular ſituation of batteries and ſhipping (too long to deſcribe, and unintelligible to you if I did) it would evidently be effected without any conſiderable loſs. Every thing was accordingly diſpoſed; my two colleagues and myſelf (who, by the by, have never differed in one jot of military ſentiment) had, in concert with general Gage, formed the plan. Howe was to land the tranſports on the point, Clinton in the center, and I was to cannonade from the cauſeway, or the neck, each to take advantage of circumſtances, the operations muſt have been very eaſy; this was to have been executed on the 18th. On the 17th, at dawn of day, we found the enemy had puſhed entrenchments, with great diligence, during the night, on the heights of Charleſtown, and we evidently ſaw that every hour gave them freſh ſtrength; it therefore became neceſſary to alter our plan, and attack on that ſide. Howe, as ſecond in command, was detached with about 2000 men, and landed on the outward ſide of the peninſula, covered with ſhipping, without oppoſition. He was to advance from thence up the hill which was over Charleſtown, where the ſtrength of the enemy lay. He had under him brigadier general Pigot; Clinton and myſelf took our ſtand (for we had not any fixed poſt) in a large battery directly oppoſite to Charleſtown, and alſo reaching the heights above it, and thereby facilitating Howe's attack. Howe's diſpoſition was exceeding ſoldier-like, in my opinion it was perfect. As his firſt arm advanced up the hill, they met with a thouſand impediments from ſtrong fences, and were much expoſed. They were alſo exceedingly hurt by muſquetry from Charleſtown, though Clinton and I did not perceive it till Howe ſent us word by a boat, and deſired us to ſet fire to the town, which was immediately done. We threw a parcel of ſhells, and the whole was inſtantly in flames. Our battery afterwards kept an inceſſant fire on the heights; it was ſeconded by a number of frigates, floating batteries, and one ſhip of the line. And now enſued one of the greateſt ſcenes of war that can be conceived: If we look to the height, Howe's corps, aſcending the hill in the face of entrenchments, and in a very diſadvantageous ground, were much engaged; to the left, the enemy pouring in freſh troops by thouſands, over the land, and in the arm of the ſea our ſhips and floating batteries cannonading them; ſtrait before us a large and noble town in one great blaze; the church ſteeples, being of timber, were great pyramids of fire above the reſt; behind us the church ſteeples and heights of our own camp, covered with ſpectators of the reſt of our army which was not engaged, the hills round the country covered with ſpectators, the enemy all in anxious ſuſpence, the roar of cannon, mortars, and muſquetry, the cruſh of churches, ſhips upon the ſtocks, and whole ſtreets falling together in ruins to fill the ear; the ſtorm of the redoubts, with the objects above deſcribed, to fill the eye, and the reflection that perhaps a defeat was a final loſs to the Britiſh empire in America, to fill the mind, made the whole a picture and a complication of horror and importance beyond any thing that ever came to my lot to be witneſs to. I much lament Tom's * abſence; it was a fight for a young ſoldier that the longeſt ſervice may not furniſh again, and had he been with me he would likewiſe been out of danger, for except two cannon balls that went an hundred yards over our heads, we were not in any part of the direction of the enemy's ſhot. A moment of the day was critical. Howe's left were ſtaggered. two battalions had been ſent to reinforce them, but we perceived them on the beach, ſeemling in embarraſſment what way to march. Clinton, then next for buſineſs, took the part without waiting for orders, to throw himſelf into a boat to head them, and arrived in time to be of ſervice. The day ended with glory, and the ſucceſs was moſt important, conſidering the aſcendancy it gave the regular troops; but the loſs was uncommon in officers for the numbers engaged. Howe was untouched, but his aid de camp, Sherwin, was killed; Jordan, a friend of Howe's, who came *engage de le cœur*, to ſee the campaign, a ſhipmate of ours on board the Cerberus, and who acted as aid de camp, is badly wounded. Pigot was unhurt, but he behaved like a hero. You will ſee the liſt of the loſs. Poor colonel Abercrombie, who commanded the grenadiers, died yeſterday of his wounds. Captain Addiſon, our poor old friend, who arrived but the day before, and was to have dined with me on the day of the action, was alſo killed; his ſon was upon the field at the ſame time. Major Mitchell is but very ſlightly hurt; he is out already. Young Chetwynd's wound is alſo ſlight. Lord Percy's regiment has ſuffered the moſt, and behaved the beſt; his lordſhip himſelf was not in the action. Lord Roden behaved to a charm; his name is eſtabliſhed for life."

* *His nephew the honourable Thomas Stanley, eſquire (and brother to lord Stanley) who is gone a volunteer to Boſton, in his majeſty's ſervice.*

SAINT JOHN'S, *November* 2, 1775.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION propoſed by major Charles Preſton for his majeſty's fort of Saint John's, in the province of Canada.

ARTICLE I. All acts of hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on both ſides till the articles of capitulation ſhall be agreed upon and ſigned.

Anſwer. Agreed.

Article II. The garriſon ſhall be allowed the honours of war, and ſuffered to proceed with their baggage and effects to the moſt convenient port of America, from thence to embark for Great Britain, as ſoon as they ſhall be furniſhed with tranſports and proviſions, by his excellency general Gage, or the commander in chief of his majeſty's troops in America.

Anſwer. The garriſon ſhall march out with the honours of war; this is due to their fortitude and perſeverance. The non-commiſſioned officers and privates ſhall ground their arms on the plain ſouth of the fort, and immediately embark on board ſuch boats as ſhall be provided for that purpoſe. The officers ſhall keep their ſide arms, and their fire arms ſhall be kept up in a box, and delivered to them when theſe unhappy diſputes are ended, if they do not chuſe to diſpoſe of them before. The garriſon muſt go to Connecticut government, or ſuch other province as the honourable the continental congreſs ſhall direct, there to remain till our unhappy differences ſhall be compromiſed, or till they are exchanged. Our priſoners having been conſtantly treated with a brotherly affection, the effects of the garriſon ſhall not be withheld from them.

Article III. An officer or quarter maſter from each corps ſhall be allowed to paſs to Montreal upon parole of honour, there to tranſact and ſettle the buſineſs of his reſpective corps, and to bring up their baggage, cloathing, and pay; for which purpoſe they ſhall be furniſhed with carts and batteaus.

Anſwer. Agreed to, in the fulleſt latitude.

Article IV. The Canadian gentlemen, and other perſons reſiding in this province, and now at Saint John's, ſhall be permitted to return unmoleſted to their reſpective homes, with their arms and baggage, and remain ſecure in their property and effects.

Anſwer. Anſwered in the ſecond article, the Canadian gentlemen and others being part of the garriſon.

Article V. The ſick and wounded ſhall be taken proper care of, and permitted to join their reſpective corps, or return to their reſpective homes, upon their recovery.

Anſwer. The ſick and wounded ſhall be taken care of by their own ſurgeons, and when recovered, follow their reſpective corps.

Article VI. As ſoon as the above articles ſhall be ſigned, major Preſton will deliver up the fort, with the ammunition, proviſions, &c.

Anſwer. Tomorrow morning, at eight o'clock, the garriſon will march out, having firſt collected their baggage and effects together in a convenient place for embarkation, and leaving a guard for its protection. The officers muſt be upon honour with reſpect to their baggage, for ſhould any Canadian or other effect his eſcape, his baggage ſhall be given as plunder to the troops. The quarter maſter general, with proper commiſſaries, will attend at eight o'clock to receive the artillery, ammunition, naval ſtores, &c. The deſerters from the continental army ſhall not be included in the ſtipulation for the garriſon. The commanding officer to ſign and deliver the articles of capitulation by ſun-ſet this evening. Signed, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Extract of a letter from South Carolina *to a gentleman of eminence in* Suſſex.

HAVING an opportunity to Virginia, I embrace it with pleaſure to inform you what confuſions we have in this province. The *upper part* are againſt the *lower part*. The former call themſelves king's men, and as ſuch will not ſubmit to the reſolvs of the provincial congreſs; they are even raiſing a party to put a ſtop to their proceedings. Many of our lives are threatened by them. One colonel Fletchall, and colonel Shirkland, are at the head of this party; they have the vanity to think that they can influence the minds of the people in general, and by that means ſubdue the reſt,

then proceed to North Carolina and Virginia, and ſo on till they meet general Gage, then to compel the Americans to ſwallow thoſe unreaſonable acts which lord North and his party have made, and after all is accompliſhed they expect that the king will make one of them generaliſſimo over all the continent. A few days paſt, a number of the ſons of liberty went and took a certain Mr. Brown, the principal man they had that could ſay any thing worth hearing, and gave him a *genteel* ſuit of tar and feathers, which ſo exaſperated his *clan*, that they raiſed a company, which was coming down to take every perſon that had a hand in it; but the report of a few great guns, which we had luckily procured, put an entire ſtop to them with reſpect to that manœuvre. My dear friend, only obſerve the vanity, pride, and ambition, of thoſe men: Let us be aware of their abominable principles, and pity ſuch who are led by them." This letter goes on farther, and relates a great deal about the negroes in South Carolina; but we think it prudent to ſuppreſs the account. It may be neceſſary, however, to mention to our readers, that we have entirely overcome that body, in the aforeſaid quarter, and reduced them to their former ſubmiſſion. The printer would be exceedingly obliged to the worthy gentleman who ſent him this letter if he would favour him with his correſpondence whenever convenient.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Henrico to his friend in this city.

"We that live on the river, and have fiſheries, are in daily apprehenſion of being viſited by the upland people, and have our houſes ſearched for ſalt, as it ſeems they are in extreme want of that article, and imagine we have laid up a ſuperabundance. Several companies of armed men have already come down, and taken it from the merchants. One company, on Monday laſt, came by my houſe, and went over to Four Mile creek, where they took from one gentleman 50 buſhels, being part of 200 which he had laid up for his own uſe. For my part, I think the caſe truly alarming, and may be productive of the moſt fatal conſequences, becauſe a man that has but little ſalt would not chuſe to have it taken from him by a perſon whom he doth not know. Farther, the uplanders do not, or will not, underſtand that more ſalt is neceſſary in the families of the poor and middling ſort of people, in this part of the country, than in the upper part; for they not having it in their power to raiſe pork and beef, are obliged to live upon ſalted fiſh. This being the caſe, if the uplanders ſhould make an equal diviſion of the ſalt which they find among us, they will have greatly the advantage; for if our poor have not ſalt enough to cure their fiſh, they muſt eat bread alone, becauſe they cannot raiſe meat, and have not money to buy it; while the ſame quantity of ſalt, in the hands of an uplander, would cure meat enough for his family, which he can raiſe upon eaſier terms, or perhaps may have a good ſtock, while it is utterly out of the power of our poor to keep any ſtock to ſpeak of. Thus circumſtanced, ſome among us may be induced to make oppoſition to what they think the uplanders unjuſtly demand, while the uplanders, not conſidering the matter in the ſame light, will think us ſelfiſh, hard-hearted, and engroſſers, which, as I before obſerved, may produce civil diſcord, and other bad conſequences."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Suſſex to the printer, dated November 29.

"This morning one of the delegates for Georgia paſſed by my houſe, on his way home from the continental congreſs, with orders from that reſpectable body to raiſe 1000 men to reinforce the South Carolina forces immediately."

We have not the pleaſure of aſſuring our readers that Quebec is abſolutely taken, though there is the greateſt probability to ſuppoſe it is. Montreal is moſt certainly in our poſſeſſion.

Dunmore, and the reſt of his ſavages, we underſtand, have *murdered* two of our men at Norfolk, after firing four or five days ſucceſſively. In return, we hear, our brave young fellows have killed upwards of twenty of his gang, beſides taking many priſoners.

We this moment learn that our people are in poſſeſſion of the Great Bridge, having drove off the party which Dunmore had poſted there for its defence.

Colonel Howe, of North Carolina, a few days ago wrote to our committee of ſafely, informing them that he ſhould ſet off from that place immediately, in order to join our troops at Norfolk. It is imagined he arrived there this day.

Yeſterday arrived in this city Edmund Randolph, eſquire, from the camp at Cambridge.

A few days ago captain Barron took a veſſel which was clearing out with wheat. We are told ſhe belonged to Mr. Archibald Govan. Many letters were found in her from a pack of tories to people in Scotland, repreſenting this country in the moſt odious colours.

A correſpondent ſays: "It is aſtoniſhing to obſerve the activity and ſpirit of our ſoldiers at Norfolk. The officers can hardly reſtrain them from going even into the entrenchments of Dunmore."

A veſſel is juſt arrived from England, which has brought a number of miniſterial letters, which we have taken into our poſſeſſion. One Ingram writes to his correſpondent here, wherein he mentions that he ſhould be exceedingly glad if his friend would procure him a valuable plantation in Virginia, as he learns that all the lands here are to be confiſcated on account of the rebellious ſpirit which at preſent prevails in America.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
Of BRUNSWICK,

WHO is ſo well known for his abilities in the cure of the flux, gives notice that he cures the following diſorders: The ſpleen, the cholic, the aſthma, the ſlow, bilious, or nervous fevers, and bad coughs, the yaws, the French diſorder, when it is beyond the reach of a ſalavation, and that in ſo nice a way that a man may take the means in any company undiſcovered; alſo ſore legs, and any other kind of ſores; likewiſe the tooth-ach, without drawing or hurting the tooth, and has the greateſt reaſon to believe, that thoſe whom he cures will never have it after. He alſo cures the ſcurvy in the gums, and is well perſuaded he can cure the dropſy and conſumption, if timely applied to; alſo cancers. The ſubſcriber makes uſe of but very few medicines, except what he makes himſelf.

ON the 30th day of October, 1775, died in Prince George county, in Virginia, William Nelſon, of the town o Gelderſom, near Leeds, in Great Britain. This gentleman was ſent over with a power of attorney to ſettle certain accounts, wherein John Ellis, of ſaid Leeds, and John Jackſon, of ſaid Gelderſom, are intereſted; and as there is no immediate channel of conveyance of a letter to Great Britain from this country, at this time, this method, over and above letters put into the poſt office, is taken to give Meſſieurs Ellis and Jackſon information of the death of the ſaid Nelſon, by their very humble ſervant,

2 PETER WILLIAMS.

*** His books, papers, and effects, are ſafe in my poſſeſſion.

Annapolis, November 5, 1775.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, the two following ſervants, viz. William Webſter, an Engliſhman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, cued behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed, is a forward, talkative fellow, and can be very complaiſant when he pleaſes; had on, and took with him, a light blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat has been turned, a red cloth waiſtcoat, a pair of white Ruſſia drab breeches, a white linen ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting ditto, a good caſtor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military faſhion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and ſhoe buckles.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and work a little at the carpenter's buſineſs, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick ſet, full face and ſhort brown hair; had on, and took with him a ſhort brown working coat, with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket, with ſleeves and metal buttons, good buckſkin breeches, a white pair of Ruſſia drab ditto, a white ſhirt, two brown of Ruſſia ſheeting ditto, and may have ſundry other cloaths.

The above ſervants went off in a two maſt boat, and four oars, in company with ſome others. They took a pair of oznabrig ſheets, which it is ſuppoſed they intend to make ſails of. Whoever will ſecure the above ſervants, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings for each if 40 miles, forty ſhillings for eath if 100 miles, or if out of the province, five pounds for each, and if brought home, reaſonable charges paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

MANCHESTER, November 20, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber has in his poſſeſſion a TRUSS, marked A C, with a diamond round the A, No. 3, which has been here for two or three years. The owner is deſired to take it away, and pay charges.

2* RICHARD CRUMP.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS,

A VERY well accuſtomed ordinary, with good buildings, gardens, and orchards; alſo four other dwelling-houſes, with convenient out-houſes, ſuitable for private houſe-keeping. They are all in the ſame neighbourhood, in the upper end of Hanover county, and there is a plenty of good land for cultivation and paſturage to each. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the ſaid public houſe. * BEN. BROWN.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in Williamſburg, a ſmall ſorrel mare, between 13 and 14 hands high, upwards of 3 years old, neither docked nor branded, and is lame in one of her hind feet, owing to the ſinews being cut by a glaſs bottle juſt under the footlock. She has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and paces ſlowly. I will give any perſon ten ſhillings who will deliver her to me, if ſtrayed, and if ſtolen, five pounds, upon conviction of the thief.

tf WILLIAM BLAND.

TAKEN up, in Hanover county, near the Meadow bridges, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſmall blaze in his face, two white feet, paces ſlow, goes with ſpirit, and appears to be old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. Alſo three head of cattle, viz. a red cow, marked with two ſmooth crops, with her calf. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. Likewiſe a pied yearling, not marked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. * WILLIAM BROWN.

LOST laſt night, between Mr. Burwell's and Glouceſter town, a horizontal gold WATCH, which runs on a diamond, the maker's name Toolman, number forgot; it has a remarkable neat china dial-plate, the outward caſe a compoſition reſembling tortoiſhell, but much broken and defaced, a ribband ſtring, and key only annexed to it. Whoever has found the ſaid watch, and will deliver it to Mr. Burwell, ſhall have 5s. reward, and no queſtions aſked. If it ſhould be offered for ſale, it is hoped that it will be ſtopped, and information given; for which kindneſs the above mentioned reward will be thankfully paid.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 28, 1775.

THE truſtees of the attorney general having been hindered by an unfortunate occurrence from making ſale of his eſtate on the 25th of this month, as lately adverti ſed, have determined to ſell the ſame, at all events, the 11th day of the next month. For all ſums exceeding five pounds a year's credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night, from Marlborough iron works, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, imported laſt ſummer, and a country born negro, viz. Charles White, by trade a ſtocking weaver, born in Rutlandſhire, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made, ſhort dark brown hair, pug noſe, high cheek bones, ſallow countenance, having had the ſmall pox lately, and his hands broke out in biles; had on, or took with him, a ſmall felt hat, an old black cloth coat, old brown cloth breeches, mottled worſted ſtockings, two ſhirt and trowſers, and new ſhoes with carved metal buckles. James Leighton, born in Cambridgeſhire, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtrong and clumſy made, ſwarthy complexion, full face, thick lips, grey eyes, and ſtraight hair; had on a ſmall felt hat, brown cloth jacket, with ſleeves, tow ſhirt and trowſers, and good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Negro man named Will, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, large eyes, and ſhews the whites of them much; had on an old cloth coat, tow ſhirt, old oznabrig trowſers, good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and had about his neck an iron collar, with the horns cut off, being a notorious runaway, and much given to drinking. It is probable they may change their dreſs, as they are ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the following articles, viz. a dark brown cloth coat, with plated buttons, an old aſh coloured duroy coat, black velvet jacket, with leather pockets, a new aſh coloured cloth jacket, with high topped horn buttons, a pair of light coloured Germantown ſtockings, a pair of white cotton ditto, a fine ſhirt, two fine ſhifts, and a check apron. White has been heard to ſay ſome atrocious things in reſpect to the diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies, from which it is ſuſpected they may part, and ſome of them make to ſeaports. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive eight dollars for each of the white ſervants, and what the law allows for the negro. ISAAC ZANE.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authoriſed to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

THE plantation, houſe, and all convenient outhouſes, an exceeding fine peach orchard, where I now live, lately occupied by *William Goodall*, deceaſed, to be ſold. My reaſon for ſelling the ſame is, that it is inconvenient to my buſineſs. Any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer may know the terms by applying to *William Johnſon*, who reſides in *James City* county.